

From Our Special Correspondent.
PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1855.

of Austria, this is a crime of the highest magnitude, and Young America, after a short and summary trial, was condemned to be shot.

The extraordinary event was soon known throughout the city, and came to the ears of the American Consul. This gentleman repaired at once to the chief civil officer of the city, to demand a stay of proceedings; but he was referred to the Military Commandant of the place, as the person who had entire power in the matter. Here he was told that there could be no stay of proceedings; that the prisoner was a dangerous person, who had been attempting to sow discord in the Austrian dominions; that he had been watched by his movements noted down for some time, that they had at last caught him in the open act and they were determined to make an example of him. All remonstrances seemed in vain, till at last, asking the question "what end the Consul had in view in desiring a stay of proceedings, and receiving for reply that "he anticipated the arrival of Commodore Stringham and Capt. Ingraham, with their vessels, in a day or two, and he would be glad to have those officers present at the execution," the Commandant changed countenance, and dismissed the Consul, saying he would think of it.

The Consul was astonished the next morning to see the young man step into his office, a free man. He had been liberated with a reprimand, and notice to leave the Austrian dominions, given by the Commandant in person, who was eager to improve on him at the same time, that liberation was not due to any threats which might have been made concerning the American doings, but entirely on account of his extreme youth and consequent indiscretion!

In view of the large number of American travelers, who are constantly passing through the various lately governed States that border the Mediterranean, it would not be a bad idea for the Government at Washington to give Capt. Ingraham the command of the Mediterranean station, and keep him permanently on that post, as a terror to evil-doers.

The large number of Commissioners appointed to the French Exhibition from the United States has become a matter of serious embarrassment to the Imperial Commission. The States of New York and Pennsylvania have appointed together from twenty-five to thirty Commissioners, a number which equals the entire number thus far reported from the whole of the European States outside of France. England will not have more than three or four Commissioners, Austria two, Prussia two, and the smaller States one each, while any of these States will occupy many times more space in the Exhibition than the United States. The number of articles reported at the moment to Mr. Swain, President of the American Commissioners in Paris, is about equal to the number of Commissioners appointed, a fact of the incomprehensible a character, that the Imperial Commission scarcely knows whether to laugh at its ridiculousness or be alarmed at the extra dangers and increased hospitalities which the long list of do-nothing worthies will involve.

From present indications, the Commissioners sent in Paris are of opinion that the American representation at this exhibition will be inferior to that at London. The distance is too great, the risk of damage too imminent, and the doubtfulness of sale of the more valuable articles, from want of appreciation on the part of the French will all tend to diminish the number of exhibitors. There can be no doubt but that, with the practical turn of mind of the English people, they are much readier to comprehend, to appreciate, and to adopt our valuable labor-saving inventions than the French; yet, it will be a proportion of our great and valuable industrial inventions. The exhibitors can hope to gain but little personally, but they will contribute enormously and meritoriously, in dissipating doubts which are entertained in Europe, in regard to the degree of our progress in the arts and civilization. Send them more machines, and fewer Commissioners.

The number of Americans in Paris at this moment is smaller than has been known for three or four years. Many, no doubt, are waiting for the Great Exhibition; others are deterred from crossing the ocean by the terrible accidents which have marked the year that has just closed, while a few are driven away from the city on account of its expense therefrom in the price of rent and living. The number at Princeton and Rome equals that at any former period.

THE GUANO ENTERPRISE AT THE ISLE OF AVES.

From Our Correspondent.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

The enterprise of obtaining guano from the Isle of Aves, which has been carried on quite vigorously for the last four months by two companies in Boston, has been suddenly and summarily terminated by the unexpected claim of the Venezuelan Government to the jurisdiction of the Islands and the enforcement of the claim by armed occupation.

This enterprise has been conducted with some what of secrecy, and the American public are consequently but little informed respecting its history and operations. I will give such information as I am in possession of.

In the year 1852 a company in Boston, believing that guano could be obtained on the small islands of the Caribbean Sea, sent out a vessel under the command of Capt. W. H. Wheeler, to make search, and if successful in finding, to make a claim on the same. He found it on a small island with the same name, the name of which was not in possession of. It is sufficient to say that when he had secured 1,000 or 1,200 tons of the Mexican authorities discovered what was going on and forthwith drove him away. He then cruised in search of this Isle of Aves, where, from his name, he supposed guano would be found. Having found it, he did not land, but took samples and returned to Boston. From that time until August of the last summer nothing was done, when F. P. Shelton, of the original Company, and another Company (Lang and Delano) fitted out about the same time expeditions, which appeared at the island simultaneously, and commenced operations at once, commenced loading, and had shipped in about 1,500 tons of guano to the United States, and had several vessels engaged in loading, employing many men besides the crews of the vessels, and having put up temporary residences for their accommodation, when, about the middle of December, an armed expedition of thirty men, with a field-piece, under orders from the Government of Venezuela, and in the immediate command of Don Domingo Dias, appeared upon the island and asserted the rightful jurisdiction of said Government. But the Companies in operation were not disposed to give up so quietly, and the result was, that they were permitted to continue at their work, while Dias returned for further advice from the Government, leaving, at the same time, part of his force on the island. The agents of the Companies at the island supposed it might be five or six weeks before they would experience any further molestation, and that, in the mean time, they would be able to load their vessels already chartered, and thus secure themselves from any serious loss, even if disappointed in their original expectations. But Don Domingo was too quick for them. In two weeks or about the 1st inst., a Venezuelan schooner-war came down upon them, with orders to evacuate at once, or pay \$2 per ton for the guano shipped. Having no present means to pay the duty—not wishing to acknowledge the justice of the claim, and determining to refer the whole matter to their own Government for redress and indemnification—they immediately left with all the men, implements, and appareances of the enterprise. They promise to lay the matter at rest, as may be, but the Government at Washington, as yet, has not taken any action, and it is probable, through it, redress and remuneration from Venezuela for the loss actual, and the most probable, sustained by its interference. The Government of Venezuela seem to have taken this step from a simple mistake. On the coast of that Republic, about eighty miles from the

LETTER FROM B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

I believe I may assume that the speculators who have recently advanced their money for the purpose of colonizing Kansas with Abolitionists, under pretence of desiring to make it "free territory," but really to make fortunes by laying out towns with the hired agents by them, have found their speculations as a failure that they will permit Kansas to be settled in the natural way.

If this settled, it must become a slaveholding State. It is not adapted to the making of towns; it is no

A SENATOR ON HIS TRAVELS.

"mine from Col. Kinney," was the reply of the squatter. And it was indeed the end of the matter, for the King of Spain omitted to interfere, and Col. Kinney, on being applied to, promptly decided in favor of his grantee. This important movement may take some other form of development, but for the present is dead. Ex-Governors and Congressmen may join it by score, and fleets of vessels may be chartered, as *The Essex* announces, but the expedition will never budge from our shores.

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